

"Jelly," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to jellies of the composition of the said products. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Net Wgt. 6 Ounces," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the articles were imitations of and offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On April 29, 1926, McNeil & Co., Carpentersville, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the clerk's and marshal's costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that they not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14254. Misbranding of Poultry Pep. U. S. v. 50 Cartons of Poultry Pep. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20955. I. S. No. 12133-x. S. No. C-4999.)**

On March 19, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cartons of Poultry Pep, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by John Blaul Sons, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 10, 1926, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "An aid in preventing White Diarrhea, Cholera \* \* \* To keep your poultry healthy."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of salt, potassium permanganate, and potassium bichromate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article borne on the label: (Carton) "For White Diarrhea \* \* \* Cholera \* \* \* Using Poultry Pep regularly is the best guarantee you can have against Indigestion, Gapes, white diarrhea and cholera. It makes poultry healthy and gives them strength to stand up against poultry ailments. \* \* \* Keeps them Healthy \* \* \* Does The Work Every Time No Question About It. \* \* \* Means healthier poultry," were false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the several diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the bottles containing the article, and upon the cartons and in the circulars contained therein.

On April 7, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14255. Misbranding of T. S. B. Liverclean. U. S. v. 28 5/12 Dozen Bottles of T. S. B. Liverclean. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20925. I. S. No. 1292-x. S. No. C-4997.)**

On March 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28½ dozen bottles of T. S. B. Liverclean, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. M. & R. Tompkins, from Elmira, N. Y., February 2, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sugar, and a trace of plant extract dissolved in water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects borne on the label: (Bottle) "Liverclean For All Disorders Of The Stomach, Liver And Bowels. It Promptly And Positively Relieves The Cause Of Nearly Every Form Of Sickness. Nature Will Do The Rest \* \* \* For severe cases \* \* \* Liverclean \* \* \* for all complaints arising from the Liver, Stomach

and Bowels such as Rheumatism, Appendicitis, Lumbago, Piles, Gout, Sciatica, Headaches, Neuralgia, Blood Poisoning, Eczema and all disorders of the Skin and Kidneys," were false and fraudulent, in that the said article was not composed of ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the several diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the labels of the said bottles.

On April 26, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14256. Misbranding of Dr. Bull's cough syrup. U. S. v. 5 Gross, et al., of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20887, 20889. S. Nos. E-5645, E-5648.)**

On February 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 gross and 30¾ dozen bottles of Dr. Bull's cough syrup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. C. Meyer & Co., from Baltimore, Md., in part on or about January 11, 1926, and in part on or about February 3, 1926, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, extracts of plant drugs including ipecac, sugar, alcohol, water, and flavoring material.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle labels and cartons, and contained in circulars, testimonials, and booklets, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14257. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 193 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18157. I. S. No. 7326-v. S. No. C-4220.)**

On December 14, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 193 cases of canned salmon, at Florence, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F. C. Barnes Co., from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada, on or about October 22, 1923, and transported from a foreign country into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Dollar Brand Alaska Pink Salmon \* \* \* Packed For F. C. Barnes Co. Portland, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 13, 1926, the F. C. Barnes Co., Portland, Oreg., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, and it was further ordered that it be shipped to Seattle and there examined and reconditioned, and that the claimant might make use of any portion fit for human consumption, and that the remainder be disposed of for chick or fox feed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*